NINETY-FIFTH YEAR.

ST. LOUIS, MO., SUNDAY DECEMBER 28, 1902.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

M. GIRON DEFENDS PRINCESS'S ACTION

Handsome Tutor Says She Was Unhappy in the Restraint of the Saxon Court.

PRINCE, HE SAYS, IS SLOVENLY.

Another Story Relates That the Woman Fled to Escape Confinefinement in an Asylum or Convent for Life.

EFECIAL BY CABLE TO THE NEW YORK HERALD AND THE ST. LOUIS REPUBLIC. Geneva, Dec. 27 .- "Although 1 am fully aware of the fact that it will be difficult for the Crown Princess to obtain a separation under the circumstances, I hope to marry her soon," said Andre Giron, the handsome French tutor with whom the Crown Princess Louisa Antoinette Marie of Saxony eloped recently, to-day,

M. Giron to-day talked at length about the unusual situation in which he and his companions, the Crown Princess and the Archduke Leopold Ferdinand, found themseives.

M. Giron is a man of most elegant manners, tail, slender and delicate. He did not effect that he was desperately in love with fices of the United States for assistance in

In defense of the lady, M. Giron said to-day that the reason for the Princess's flight was because she was unhappy at the court, with its restraint and irksome formulities She was not allowed to laugh, he said, without permission from the Crown Prince.

He added the further information that the Crown Prince is unintelligent and slovenly in his ways, and is all over a peasant, while the Crown Princess is as much the opposite as could be possible-highly talented and distinguished.

M. Giron expressed his sympathy for the Princess in her separation from her children, and said that it was they alone that she was sorry to leave. She, however, hopes that after the divorce is secured she will be able to see them.

It is said in some quarters that when the friendship of the Princess for M. Giron was discovered the Princess was offered the choice of a lifetime in a convent or an asylum. She chose flight to escape from what would have been to her a living death,

MRS. FISKE CAUSED ARREST OF INTOXICATED CABMAN.

He Became Ugly When Actress and Her Maid Hurried From Belated Vehicle at the Theater.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

New York, Dec. 27 .- It was learned today that Mrs. Minnie Maddern Fiske, the netress, and her maid were the passengers in the cab of James McCafferty, who was arrested last night on the charge of dis-

It was alleged then that he had assaulted women because they did not pay the cab fare.

McCafferty was arraigned in the Jefferson Market Court this morning and fined \$5. Harry R. Haskins, assistant stage manager of the Manhattan Theater, where Mrs. Fiske and her company are playing in "Mary of Magdala," appeared in court and made the complaint, which charged disor-

Mrs. Fiske and her maid got into Mc-Cafferty's cab at the Murray Hill Hotel to be driven to the Manhattan Theater, where she is appearing in 'Mary of Mag-daia.' McCafferty, who was drunk, drove at a snail's pace through several round about streets to reach the theater. Mrs. impatient, leaped from the cab as it reached the curhing

The cabman, not knowing her, thought she was attempting to get off without pay-ing the can fare and followed her into the vestibule of the theater and was becoming ugly when I grabbed him and turned him McCafferty admitted that he was drunk and said that he was very sorry about the

CODICIL OF MRS. GRANT'S WILL WAS LEFT UNSIGNED.

It Bequeathed Objects of Historic In terest, and Its Provisions Will Be Carried Out.

Washington, Dec. 27 .- The will of Mrs. Juila Dent Grant was admitted to probate to-day and letters of administration were issued to Brigadier General Frederick Dent

General Grant, as executor, furnished bond in the sum of \$60,000. It developed to-day that Mrs. Grant neg-

lected to sign the codicil attached to the will. The codicil embraced the bequests of almable articles of historic interest to the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York City and to the United States Government, being gifts received by Mrs. Grant from various Governments during her husband's tour of the world.

As the codicil is not signed it has no legal effect, but the executor states that It is the desire of the family to execute the provision of the codicil as fully as possible.

ROUMANIA AGREES TO THE NATURALIZATION OF JEWS.

Minister Harat Explains That the Country Must Show Itself to Be Tolerant and Just.

Bucharest, Roumania, Dec. 27 .- At today's session of the Senate, during a discussion of the question of the naturalization of Jews, the Minister of Public Instruction, M. Harat, referred to the "calumnies against Roumania so widely disseminated" in connection with the Jewish question, The Minister declared it was inexpedient to discriminate in the treatment of foreigners, and said the laws must be applied with justice and equality to everybody. He concluded with remarking:

is tolerant, and no handle must be given to her slanderers." Naturalization of Jews was agreed to.

'It must be demonstrated that Roumania

FIT'S PUNCH IS STILL EFFECTIVE.

Knocks Out Montann's Henvy-Weight Fighter With Tap on the Jaw. Bozeman, Mont., Dec. 27.—Robert Fitz-immons knocked out Mike Ranke, the cavy-weight fighter of Eastern Montana. heavy-weight fighter of Eastern Montana, nast night, fifteen seconds after the going had sounded for the second round. Ranke weighed 190 pounds and went down before a heavy jab on the jaw. Jeffries did not appear. It is understood he will train be-fore meeting any one again with a for-teit up.

ACCEPTANCE OF THE HAGUE STABLES TO ACCEPT MARKS ERA IN DIPLOMACY.

Washington Officials Believe the Success of President Roosevelt's Suggestion Will Have Far-Reaching Effects in Promoting the World's Peace-State Department Continues Busy With Its Friendly Offices.

MONROE DOCTRINE, IT IS STATED, NOT OPEN TO ARBITRATION.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL. Washington, Dec. 27.-Official Washington considers that the final success of the United Stat n persuading the Suropean government it the first important opportunity to make use of the machinery of The gins to appear that, after all, Venezuela Hague tribunal to settle a grave interna- will probably be represented by one of her tional dispute is of far-reaching importance and marks a new era in the history of mankind quite as important as any of the great

modern inventions. It is believed certain that it will have an important effect in averting wars in the future, and their consequent hardship, horror and expense to the people.

A feeling of complete satisfaction prevalls here, and it is the general impression that the incident has ceased to have a ernment to the proposal that President threatening aspect and that the details Roosevelt should act as arbitrator in the leading up to the arbitration itself can be

arranged without serious friction. The State Department takes the ground that it cannot conduct the negotiations eading up to an agreement to conditions precedent to arbitration. Its attitude is one of friendliness to all nations involved, and hysitate to make a plain statement to the if one or all continue to seek the good of-

preparing a way such assistance is ready. It is presumed here that if the Venezuelan Government consents to one or both of the preliminary conditions proposed by Germany the allies will raise the blockade pending settlement.

Minister Bowen's future position in bringing about an agreement of conditions is not quite clear even to prominent officials of the State Department. He has been asked to represent Venezuela throughout all negotiations; but, now that President Roosevelt has secured arbitration by The Hague tribunal, it is hoped that all conditions can be arranged by representatives of the nations

Among the few members of Congress in town there is emphatic feeling of approval of the satisfactory situation brought about by President Roosevelt and Secretary Hay.

Important members of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, such as Senator Cullom, Foraker and Morgan, who have believed all along that the President ought not to arbitrate and were among the first to express their views on this question, find that other members of Congress in the city generally agree with them.

Senator Bate took the ground to-day that it was a distinct triumph for the Government to persuade recognition of The Hague tribunal, and that this reference of the dispute was the only proper one. For the President to act as arbitrator, he thought, might involve this country in its

Monroe Doctrine. "The Hague tribunal is the proper arbitrator of a dispute of this kind," said Representative Cooper, chairman of the

Committee on Insular Affairs, to-day, "I have never contemplated for a moment the idea that the President of the United States would accept the place of the pla rbitrator, except as a last resort to obviate possible greater ills. If the President should go in to make an award against Venezuela he might find himself called upon to enforce the award, and all kinds of embarrassments might follow.

"With The Hague arbitrating the difficulty, the United States will be out of the lispute, except to see that our own political interests are not endangered.

"The Monroe Doctrine is not in question in this arbitration. It is a fixed proposition, not susceptible of alteration at the hands of any foreign Power."

ROOSEVELT SAYS NO QUESTION OF CESSION IS TO BE SETTLED.

Rome, Dec. 27.-Ambasador Meyer to-day presented to the Foreign Office President Roosevelt's note on the subject of Venezuean arbitration.

The President says that although he is very gratified at the confidence the Powers have shown in him by choosing him as arbitrator, which position he would have accepted if there were no other means of solvng the question, he thinks it better to submit the case to The Hague tribunal, especially as all the Powers concerned are willing.

The President adds that as there is no question of national honor or cession of territory involved, after thorough consideration and in accord with all the Powers concerned who have shown an honorable spirit of mutual consideration and moderaion, he is glad to be informed that they have all agreed to submit the question to The Hague tribunal,

The significant thing in Mr. Roosevelt's note is the reference to the fact that no question of cession of territory is involved, hence the Monroe doctrine is not in jeop-

The inference is plain that he would re gard the cession of any part of Venezuela o Germany or England in payment of Castro's debts as a violation of the law laid down by Monroe.

A similar note was, of course, sent to London and Berlin.

STATE DEPARTMENT BUSY **EXCHANGING NOTES ON** PLANS FOR ARBITRATION.

Washington, Dec. 27.-There is now in progress an active exchange of notes be ween the allied Powers, Venezuela and the United States respecting the method of submitting to arbitration the issues which have arisen between Venezuela and the allies. Questions are being put and answers are forthcoming, but it is said that the negotiations are in such shape that it would be extremely injudicious and indiscreet to make each phase public if there really existed a

desire to reach a satisfactory settlement. It is explained at the State Department that the part of the United States Government just now is that of "good friend" to all parties; that it is not undertaking to draw up protocols or impose limitations en the parties, but is confining its offices to

getting them together and keeping them so. In this view it will not be necessary for our Government to prescribe how the Monroe Doctrine shall or shall not figure in the protocole: it will judge for itself by results how our interests are affected and will not indulge in premature or uncalled-for pro-

Indulge in premature or uncalled-for protests.

As for the terms of the arbitration agreement, it is stated that they are in a fair way to be speedly adjusted, but nothing can be said of the details. It is presumed that the allies will agree to termi-

nate the blockade, though no stipulation has yet been entered into on that point. Nothing has been heard recently of the part to be taken by United States Minister Bowen in the final settlement, and it be-

own people. GERMANY IS SORRY THE PRESIDENT DECLINED TO ACT.

Berlin, Dec. 27 -Mr. Charlemagne Tower, the United States Ambassador to Germany, handed the answer of the American Gov Venezuelan affair to Baron von Richthofen, the Prussian Minister of Foreign Affairs, at the Foreign Office to-day.

Subsequently Baron von Richthofen gave out a statement containing an expression of the deepest regret at President Roosevelt's inability to accept the post.

He was especially sorry because the proposition that the President should act in that capacity was originally a German suggestion, which it was hoped would not only settle the Venezuelan trouble but would be an additional assurance to America that Germany did not desire a breach of the Monroe Doctrine.

FRENCHMAN SAYS THAT ROOSEVELT HAS SAVED THE HAGUE TRIBUNAL.

Paris, Dec. 27.-Baron d'Estournelle de onstant, the French Deputy, who was one of the delegates of France to the Internation Peace Conference, and who is a member of The Hague arbitration tribunal, has written a strong congratulatory letter to President Roosevelt on the submission of the Venezuela arbitration to The Hagus court.

The letter expresses the view widely prevailing in official and diplomatic circles here that the American course not only adjusts the immediate issue, but also saves. The Hague tribunal from practical extinction. The Baron says, in part:
"A great number of Frenchmen and other

Europeans are happy to join with me in expressing to you their gratitude for the generous, unyielding firmness you have displayed in support of international jus-"Europe is constantly speaking of Amer-ican competition, which has its material

advantages in stimulating our energies; but you have inaugurated a moral competition more effective than the other. Twice you have reminded the governments of their duty, pointing out amidst the difficulties resulting from the transformation of the globe that the court of arbitration of-fered the governments its resources, and the jurisdiction instituted by all, and that it was always ready.

ments thought to abandon The Hagne tribunal. On the morrow of its official creation it was about to perish through ill will
when you came to protest against the attempt, which was threatening the libertles
of the world.

"To two Republics of the New World—
the United States and Mexico—belongs the
honor of opening in the face of passive Europe the gates of The Hague tribunal. This
first lesson ought to have been sufficient,
but it was humiliating to find recently that
not a single authorized voice was raised to
remind the Powers of their duty, plainly assumed under article II only three years ago.

"The initiative of the United States, compared with the paralysis of Europe, is a
sign of the times which a European must
have the courage to recognize.

"Honor to your Government, which has
understood that amidst the general abstention some one had to awaken the others
from their b. harry and lend them forward tion some ore had to awaken the others from their labargy and lead them forward in the way of justice and progress."

CASTRO EXPECTS THE ARBITRATION COURT TO GIVE HIM JUSTICE.

La Victoria, Venezuela, Dec. 27.-(Copyright, 1902)-I arrived at President Castro's headquarters in this town at noon to-day bearing a cablegram from New York, which was the first news which reached this country that the Venezuelan difficulty had been referred to The Hague tribunal for final settlement.

President Castro was evidently greatly gratified at the course which events have taken. Concerning the subject of arbitration he said:

"We would have preferred to have Prestdent Roosevelt as the arbitrator, rather than a foreign tribunal, but we are convinced of the justice of our cause, and of the sincerity of our good friends in Wash-

"We adopt with great willingness the ourse which they wish us to pursue in this matter. "When the facts of the whole incident

are placed before this august tribunal al the world will see that we have acted well within our rights, and with coolness of demeanor not generally looked for in tropical

people. "On the other hand, we regret to say that the violent conduct of Germany, and to a less degree of England, has tended to bring the international and older civilization into disrepute in South America. For this I am

sorry.

"I am much gratified that the dangerous phase of the crisis has apparently passed, and that the question has entered upon the legal stage.

"For this result, and for their wise counsel, Venezuela thanks her good friends in Washington." sel. Venezueli Washington."

FROZEN TO DEATH IN RIVER. George Pearl Lost His Way on

Christmas Night. REPUBLIC SPECIAL

Grayville, III., Dec. 27.—George Pearl, a blacksmith at Jimtown, a settlement four-teen miles northeast of this city in Gibson County, Indiana, was frozen to death Christmas night.

He was returning from a visit to a neigh-

bor and got lost in wading through the back water of the Wabash River, which is out of Some boys with him were rescued, but Pearl's body was not recovered until this morning. It was lying across a log, frozen stiff. Pearl was 35 years old, and leaves a widow and five children.

WORLD'S FAIR CLUB ORGANIZED Lamonte Citizens Are Preparing a Big Exhibit.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL. Lamente, Mo., Dec. 27.-A Louisiana Purchase Club was organized in this city this

TERMS OF HACKMEN

Agreement to End Strike of Drivers Is Reached by the

RECOGNITION FOR THE UNION.

Basis of Settlement Includes Inauguration of Wage Scale Demanded by the Organization.

At a special meeting of the Executive Committee of the Liverymen's Association in the offices of the Wagoner Undertaking Company, No. 1127 Olive street, last night, the committee adopted a resolution recommending that the Hack and Cab Drivers' Union be recognized and the wage scale be

accepted. The resolution will be acted upon at a special meeting of the Liverymen's Association Monday night. Members of the Executive Committee, including Louis Landvogt, president of the Liverymen's Association, stated that the resolution would in all probability be adopted by the association and the men put back to work Tuesday

Gus Harders, second vice president of the Team Drivers' International Union, was present at the meeting and had full power to act for the union. He signified his willinguess to indorse the resolution for the union if the Executive Committee would agree to bind the Liverymen's Association. The committee from the association was not empowered to act, but assured Mr. Harders that the association would adopt the resolu-

Both the Hack and Cab Drivers' Union and the Liverymen's Association will hold meetings Monday night to adjust their relations. In the meantime the drivers will remain out and none of the association staes, with the exception of Hardy and the Mound City Coupe Cab and Messenger Com-pany, will have their carriages at work, At the funerals held from association stables yesterday owners and foremen drove the hearses, while the mourners went to the cemeteries in cars.

LOST HUSBAND RETURNS AFTER THIRTY YEARS.

John Sawrey Finds Wife Had Remar ried, but Second Husband Was Dead.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL Mulherry Grove, Ill. Dec. 27 .- John Saw-

rey, who mysteriously disappeared about thirty years ago, leaving his wife and child, has returned. After his disappearance, Mrs. Sawrey procured a divorce on the grounds of deser-tion, and married Robert Thompson, a prominent farmer, who died about a year

ago.
Mrs. Thompson still lives on the end, and it is rumered that there will soon be a remarriage.

No one seems to know why Mr. Tawre disappeared, but it is thought financial truoble was the cause. He was a Captain of an Illinois regiment in the Civil War.

GOES TO JAIL RATHER THAN STAND CLOSE QUESTIONING.

Guy Harris, at Toledo, O., Is Held at His Own Request on a Charge of Murdering a Young Woman.

Toledo, O., Dec. 27.-Guy Harris to-day was bound over to the Common Pleas Grand Jury at his own request charged with the murder of Anna Snyder. When asked why he made the unusual

request he answered that he would rather take chances with the Grand Jury and also have his attorneys' expenses hald by the State than attempt to withstand the hot crossiire of questions by detectives. Miss Snyder was found suffocated by pilows Tuesday night, and Harris was seen enving her dead body by a friend of the

Harris accuses a mysterious stranger of committing the crime. He is held without bail.

PASSED A WORTHLESS CHECK. Stylishly Dressed Stranger Fleeced

Olive Street Merchant.

ies at No. 325 Olive street, is looking for stylishly dressed young man for whom he shed a worthless check yesterday. The

uxtomer secured \$2.50 worth of goods and 7.50 in currency. According to Lacari, the man entered the store and after purchasing several articles tendered a check for \$10 on the Franklin Bank and bearing the signature of W. J.

The man said he represented the Butterlek's Pattern Company and that his name was W. J. Simmons. He gave his address as No 3827 West Pine boulevard. Investiration showed that there is no such num-

Lacari describes the man as being about 5 feet 10 inches tall, with unusually ulders. He wore a derby hat and had a

BOY'S DISASTROUS CRACKER. Johnnie Would Not Drop It and His Hand Was Torn Off.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL. Harrisburg, Ill., Dec. 27.-A giant fire-cracker, for which little Johnnie Cooksie had worked faithfully for nearly a year, resulted disastrously for him here to-day. Johnnie Cooksie is 19 years old, and it had one been his desire to have a glant fire racker, and his father told him that if he ould be a good boy and help his mother e would buy him one for Christmas, and, tue to his promise, the father gave it to

him.

The boy kept it until to-day, when he concluded to fire it off. He herd the explosive in his hand, and it exploded before he could be induced to throw it down, and his hand was blown entirely off at the wrist.

AVOID THE EXTRADITION LAW. East St. Louis Police Deport Prisoner Wanted on Missouri Side.

is now held a prisoner.

Miller had \$14.66 in his pockets and new clothing.

SCULPTOR RUCKSTUHL GOES INTO DETAIL; DIRECTOR OF WORKS TAYLOR MAKES STATEMENT.

Ruckstuhl Says That Taylor Wished to Be the Sultan of the St. Louis Exposition, and Mr. Taylor Replies That the Sculptor Desired Too Much Authority Outside of the Scope of His Work-Each Regards the Other as Exceeding His Authority and Neither Will Admit Fairness or Justice in the Charge of the Other-Presentation of Both Sides of the Case Reveals a Strenuous Story in the Preliminary Work of Putting World's Fair Together.

CARL BITLER, THE NEWLY APPOINTED CHIEF OF SCULPTURE, CHANGES RUCKSTUHL'S PLANS.

New York, Dec. 28.—"I believe," said Mr. F. Wellington Ruckstuhl to-night, "that I shall prove to my successor, Mr. Bitter, the new Chief of Sculpture of the St. Louis World's Fair, that he must get what I

asked for and was denied or else he will While regretting that he had been com pelled by circumstances to sever his rela-tions with the Exposition, Mr. Puckstuhi said that he felt that a great burden had been lifted from his shoulders.

"I expected from the outset," he said, "that a great task was before me, but I never failed in anything I undertook, and did not propose to break a chain of suc-cesses with failure in this case. I have, however, always had my own way in what I set out to accomplish, and have carried every undertaking to a successful termination. So I would with the sculpture exhibit had I the support of those who should have aided

RUCKSTUHL'S STATEMENT Going back to his appointment as Chief Sculptor, Mr. Ruckstuhl made the following statement, giving the reasons that prompted

him to resign, "When the St. Louis Exposition was first talked of I felt that, having on numerous occasions shown a capacity as an organizer, I was capable of acting as the Director of Sculpture for that enterprise, and, having been identified with St. Louis for thirty-two years I felt I had a right to aspire to that position. Instead of 'pulling wires' for the position, I wrote a letter to Governor D. R. Francis, President of the Exposition Com-pany, dated April 26, 1901, of which the following is an extract:

"'If you intrust the National Sculpture Society with the Department of Sculpture you will obtain the following results: The society will appoint a committee; this committee will first present a scheme of sculp-ture, decoration; second, decide upon the price of the accepted scheme of decoration; third, allot the work; fourth, the society will appoint a Director of Sculpture; fifth, obtain designs. By thus doing you will ob tain unity of design, economy economy of money, economy of friction and freedom from responsibility.'
"I hoped that these recommendation:

would be accepted and as I was one of the organizers of the National Sculpture So-ciety I hoped to receive the honor of being elected to the position of Director of Sculpture by the members of that society. These recommendations were, however, re-

jected. "On June 29, 1991, I was called to Buffalo by wire to confer with the Directors of the St. Louis Exposition. I went there and was told I had been chosen for Director of

"To give in detail all the history of this affair would take too long. Briefly, I made three trips to St. Louis. On the third trip, October, 1901, there occurred a disagreement about my compensation, as a result of a connection with the Exposition. Finally on Pittsburg. I came to New York. During september 22 nearly a year later, I signed an agreement which, while not worded exactly previous three months, and I saw that what as I wanted, and not being a regular contract-a thing the company refused to make -seemed in connection with our previous talk as to what I would and would not do. to promise a chance for completing the work I had begun the year previous. This greement was very loosely drawn, but gave each party the right to quit at any time,

TAYLOR CRITICISED. "Things went on fairly well for a month.
At the end of that time I had finished my estimate of the probable cost of the scu'pture on the buildings and grounds. I wanted to go East at once to set the various sculptors of the country at work, knowing there was no time to spare. Then the Director of Works, Mr. Isaac S. Taylor, insisted upon my cutting down the amount of sculpture on the buildings. I refused to do this, in-sisting that it was the business of the ar-chitects alone to change the designs of their buildings, and that I was engaged only to produce the sculpture that should be ordered by the Exposition company. This was the beginning of a change of attitude to-ward me by Mr. Taylor. But in this attitude of mine I was sustained by all the archi-tects of the Exposition."

"I was kept a month in St. Louis in a constant wrangle about the matter of cutting down the sculpture to suit the ideas of Mr. Taylor or, as he says, the ideas of the Executive Committee, as to what was to leave them time to appoint a successor the proper amount of sculpture to put on the buildings. The cutting process was

finally finished. ATTACKED BY RIVALS. "Then came the question of the decora-tion of the grounds. After a year of thought I had worked out a scheme. Both the Ex-ecutive Committee and Mr. Taylor found my scheme satisfactory. But as I had been attacked by rivals they concluded that if a strong committee of sculptors older than myself and of greater reputation could be got to pass on my scheme they would feel more safe. I gladly consented, and suggested Mr. J. Q. A. Ward, Mr. Augustus St. Gaudens and Mr. Daniel C. French.

SCHEME APPROVED. "This committee was invited to go to St. Louis. I then came to New York to give out some contracts for sculpture. On November 23 this committee and I assembled in St. Louis. The committee examined my scheme, and made a report of which the

following is an extract:
"'After going over the grounds of the Exposition and examining the scheme presented by your Director of Scuipture, we beg to report that we find the scheme admirable. It is harmonious, large in scope and logical in sequence. With the moderate use of sculpture, he has given an ample illustration of the incidents and developments of the great event that this Exposition will ommemorate. A few changes that suggest themselves can be easily introduced with-out disturbing the general scheme. We find a happy combination of realistic and symlic subjects which will give ample scope the highest expressions of American sculpture."

"This report gave great satisfaction to

verybody connected with the Exposition, for they felt that the Exposition would be materially strengthened by it. Not so Mr. Taylor, for within two days after its publication a decided change in his tone and manner toward me was noticeable. "He began by attacking me for having said that none but American sculptors would be allowed to make original models for the Exposition-a matter that had been

discussed and agreed to a year previous, and generally accepted as the proper thing to do. He violently attacked the simple form of contract I had drawn up and which he had previously told me was all right, because of a clause containing these words: Fred Miller, who is charged with taking the many process saloon at Seventh and Clark avenue, where he was employed as a bartender, was located yesterday on the East Side, but was not inclined to return to St. Louis.

Upon the advice of the local police the East St. Louis authorities arrested him on the charge of vagrancy and compelled to leave the city. They furnished him a ride in a patrol wagon, and Miller was released at the middle of Eads bridge.

When he had well reached the Missouri side he was confronted by two detectives, who took him to the Four Couris, where he is now held a prisoner, Miller had Side in his pockets and are made previously told me was all right, because of a clause containing these words: "fayou decide to honor the Exposition company by producing the models as requested above, etc., claiming that 'such crawling is out of place in a contract,' etc. Then he insisted that, by the form of our agreement as to my service, etc., I should remain with the Exposition until its close in December, 1904, I denied this, and was sustained in this by one of the leading vice presidents of the company.

When he had well reached the Missouri side he was confronted years and the privilege of making original models to honor the Exposition company by producing the models as requested above, etc., 'claiming that 'such crawling is out of place in a contract,' etc. Then he insisted that, by the form of our agreement as to my service, etc., I should remain with the Exposition until its close in December, 1904, I denied this, and was sustained in this by one of the leading vice presidents of the company.

"He next wished to deny me the privilege of making original models to honor the Exposition company by producing the models as requested above, etc., 'claiming that 'such crawling is out of place in a contract, 'etc. Then he insisted that, by the form of our agreement as to my service, etc., I should remain with the Exposition until its close in December, 1904, I denied that, by the form of pour agreement as to

"He next wished to deny me the privilege of making original models for the Exposi-tion and receive pay for them at the reg-



CARL THEO. FRANCIS BITTER,
Who succeeds Frederick W. Ruckstuhl as Chief of Department of Sculpture of the
World's Fair. ular rates to be paid other sculptors for and insisted that if they place any reflection on his conduct they were unjust.

the start that I was to be allowed to make a certain amount of such models, this as-tonished me greatly.

"Finally he wanted me to make all the models for the sculpture for the Agricul-tural, Horticultural and Fisheries buildings stupfled me completely.
"These last two demands were also vetoed

by the Vice President above spoken of, whose name I do not care to drag in here. "Without these matters being completely settled a party of officials, including President Francis, and Mr. Taylor, came East. I came on the same train. On this train another humiliating scene occurred, to describe which would take too much space. CHAFED UNDER TATLOR. officials got off at

Mr. Taylor wanted was not a Director of Sculpture, who should be responsible in a measure to the public for successful working out of the greatest problem in sculptur ever handled in this country, but a mere clerk for Mr. Taylor-an assistant, Sculpture without being Chief of that department, and working simply to carry out his designa CHARGES JEALOUSY. "I think that he began to see that the

successful carrying out of an admirable scheme of sculpture would gradually make of the chief of sculptors, even in splite of this was too much for him; for my compe most eminent sculptors of the country. "Having arrived at the conclusion that Mr. Taylor was not my friend—as I at first that was led to suppose he was-and that if things went on in future as they were going my department would end in a fall-

ure, I decided to strike for more freedom and a larger support from the Board of Directors at St. Louis or sever my connec without fatally endangering the opening of the Fair on time.
"After mature deliberation I wrote a let ter and inclosed a new agreement to President Francis, who, with his party, arrived in the Holland House on December 11. The effect of this was that President Francis called a meeting of Messrs. Ward, St. Gaudens and French to confer with him on my The result of this conference that I was requested to meet this Advisory Committee. These men urged me, in the interest of the profession of sculpture, and

some concessions. Deferring to these, my seniors, I did make some concessions, with reluctance. The result was that all three signed a report to President Francis, which Your committee, feeling that whatever is to be done in the way of sculptural decorations for your Exposition can only be accomplished by harmonious action, beg leave to hope that the work already done may not be interrupted by a change of its chief, which, we believe, would be absolutely dangerous to a proper and timely completion

for the success of the Exposition, to make

of the work." In conclusion, Mr. Ruckstuhl says: "My letter of December II to President Francis was laid before the Executive Committee in St. Louis and my demands rejected and my resignation accepted-as I

thought it would be. "The report of the Advisory Committee was later placed before the same committee in St. Louis, and it refused to recind its action on my letter of December II. This

"To those who can read between the lines.

all this the result of Mr. Taylor wanting to be the Sultan of the St. Louis World's Fair. "I only hope that my successor may have the freedom from Mr. Taylor's tyranny and the liberal support from the Board of Directors which was in deference to Mr. Taylor, denied me: for the plans, as evolved by the various architects and myself, if carried out in a broad and liberal spirit,

ISAAC TAYLOR REPLIES TO RUCKSTUHL'S CHARGES IN VIGOROUS STYLE.

will result in the grandest World's Fair so

REPUBLIC SPECIAL. Chicago, Dec. 27,-Director Isaac Taylor indignantly repudiated the insinuations made by Frederick W. Ruckstuhl in today's interview, in which he intimates that his resignation was forced by the hostility he met from the managers of the Exposition in the conduct of his department.

At the close of the Commercial Club's banquet at the Auditorium to-night Mr. Taylor commented freely on the statements credited to the former Chief of Sculptors

-Murillo Photograph

"UNJUST AND UNFAIR." "I have not read the interview yet," he said, "but I have been informed of its substance. There is absolutely no ground on which Mr. Ruckstuhl could base such aswithout compensation—this in addition to sertions. They are unjust and unfair if serving as Director of Sculpture. This they form any reflection on the management

of the Exposition. "The circumstances that led to the resignation of the former Chief of Sculptors were these: He was working under an agreement. Somehow or other he came to the conclusion that the agreemnt was inimical to his interests, disadvantageous to him in some way or other. He had signed it and it was in full force, but he thought that it ought to be repudiated. He went to New York and thought the matter over and drew up another agreement. It was one that suited his interests better than the

interests of the Exposition. IT WAS ACCEPTED. "After he had the document drawn he wrote a peremptory letter to Governor Francis stating that the new agreement would have to be accepted by the Directorate or he would resign. The result was that Governor Francis answered at once,

telling him to forward his resignation, and It would be accepted. "You can readily see from this that Ruckstahl was his own enemy and was the cause of his own downfall. I understand himself, one of the most prominent men that he charges me with interfering, and connected with the Exposition, and I fear so handicapping him that he could not conso handreapping min that he could not con-duct his department satisfactorily. Such a charge, perhaps, would be best answered by being ignored, but, in justice to the other heads of departments, I will say that it is wholly unfair and unwarranted.

"As Director of Works, was it not my duty to report to my superiors the way in which he was carrying on the work he was supposed to perform according to a rigid agreement? What else could I do? If Ruckstuhl thought that he was the Poo Bah' of the whole show, he was under so KEPT A LITTLE EARTH.

"If he was engaged to run the whole Exposition, why, that fact would have been stated in his agreement. As he was only in charge of the Department of Sculpture, why, the rest of us thought that we had the right to a voice. It seems that we injured his feelings. However, I suppose he would have been satisfied if we had giv-en him the earth. We kept a little terra-firma for ourselves, however, and that hurt his sensitive nature. He wanted all or noth-"Ruckstuhl was not hampered in the man-

agement of his department. So far as he kept to the terms of his contract he met

with no interference. When he broke away

from the agreement, however, the matter had to be reported. As Director of Works, I couldn't do anything else.

OVERSENSITIVE. "These artists and sculptors are some-times oversensitive. A hint throws them into a fit, and a direct order paralyzes them. Ruckstuhi was as hard to manage as an operatic star, and I had troubles of my own with him. We were working for the success of the Exposition, however, rather than for the glory of Mr. Ruckstuhl, and

that hurt his feelings.

"If he really charges me with humiliating and belitting him, however, he stretches matters unjustly and wrongfully.

"I suspect Mr. Ruckstuhl's artistic sensibilities were offended because we insisted he should specify how he purposed to apportion the \$50,000 fund allowed for sculpture to the various features contemplated along this line. We expect to have the finest decorations in the way of sculpture that any fair ever had, but we insist the money shall be used judiciously, and not in a haphazard way. The committee in charge tried repeatedly to get Mr. Ruckstuhl to give a detailed idea of his plans, but never got satisfaction out of him. The matter came to a head the other day, and that hurt his feelings. matter came to a head the other day, and the result was the resignation of Mr. Ruck-stuhl, which was accepted without regret, as there had been some dissatisfaction for quite awhile. The fact is, I think, I was more friendly to him than any of the others who had to do with the matter."

DID TRENTANOVE'S FRIENDS CAUSE CLIMAX IN SCULPTURAL QUARREL?

Friction between Frederick W. Ruckstuhl and Chevaller G. Trentanove appears to have been the root of Ruckstahl's resignation as Chief of Sculpture for the World's

Trentanove told the Exposition representative of The Republic, while here & week ago, that he had been summoned from Florence, Italy, to St. Louis by officials of the Fair, who are accounted his friends.

The purpose of these summons, as given in private letters, was the desire of the Italian sculptor's friends to recognize his

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